









ORIGINAL SERIAL STORY.

## THE WAYS OF THE WORLD.

BY JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

CHAPTER XV.  
THE POLISH ADVENTURER.

As the two friends walked down the Boulevard to the Madeleine, through the Rue Royale to the Rue Rivoli, and thence along the Champs Elysees, they reached the sunshine—it was one of the soft, bright spring days, of which there are not many at the French capital—and in the variegated human panorama, always so interesting, of the streets of Paris.

They both liked the city, not as Americans frequently do, for its glitter and material pleasures, but for the apparent happiness of the people. They knew that below this external gaiety was often grave discontent, and that it was part of the Gallic temperament to present a fair outside under most conditions, even the most adverse. Nevertheless, it was pleasant to be constantly passing persons of every grade, all the way from dukes to rag-pickers, who looked as if every wish they had in life were gratified.

Goodwin was in particularly good spirits—he had to an extent confirmed the future—and everything in consequence appeared fair to him.

"Have you been able to guess yet," inquired the doctor, "the source of the influence exercised by Barigues upon the elder Royden?"

"No. I've bothered my brain by the hour and that subject, and always uselessly. Only two persons, in all probability, know what the thing really is. They are Barigues and Royden himself, and neither would be very likely to tell. To the former, it is power; to the latter, it is compulsion. The secret once out, Barigues' power would be lost, and Royden's terror, if it be terror, wholly at an end."

"It is certainly a very remarkable mystery, Oscar. I can't comprehend how a foreigner, who has seemingly been but a short time in the United States, could gain any knowledge of Royden, an old citizen, which he should fear to have divulged. And how could the foreigner secure any knowledge that some one of Royden's more intimate acquaintances would not be apt to have also?"

"I've asked the same question of myself again and again. But Barigues must have discovered something in Royden's past life that Royden would dread to have exposed. What is it?"

"I can't believe Royden to have been guilty of any crime, in any strict sense. I do not wish to wound your sensibilities, Oscar, in view of conjugal contingencies; but I feel constrained to say that your possible father-in-law does not impress me as a very strong man."

"Nor me either. He is evidently weak; just the sort of person who might, in my judgment, be terrorized by a shrewd scoundrel of Barigues' type. Mere menaces, without means to execute them, might frighten him. And Barigues must be, as we have often said, an astute judge of human nature, particularly of its weaknesses."

"We at least agree, Oscar, in our opinion of the character of the enigmatic foreigner. One reason Royden is weak is so much because he is not, that he is naturally afraid of being found out. He pretends to be a pattern husband and father, a model Christian, an active philanthropist—to be an embodiment, in brief, of all the virtues; and he is not by any means. He's almost as selfish and vain as his son, who appears less weak than his father, because his ambition is to be wicked, and he does not want to seem otherwise."

"A just distinction, Archer. You must not fancy from my silence that I am blinded to the plentiful defects of the family, or that my interest in Margaret makes me see the other members in a rosy light. You're aware that I've often expressed my surprise that she should belong to her. I know the elder Royden has very little capacity. He would never have been President of the Babylon Bank by merit. He is largely a figure-head; the Cashier and one or two Directors conduct the business. Royden is so well known in connection with church and benevolent societies that the name of W. Neville Royden is a good advertisement for the bank."

"You're entirely right there, my dear boy. All the Roydens, except Margaret, are humbugs; but she has sufficient deservings to yield them, if it were well distributed, far more than the average degree of worthiness. But you haven't unfolded your scheme yet for ensnaring the Count. What do you propose to do first?"

"To go to Cracow, where the Polish adventurer lived until he had reached manhood, and where he began his course of swindling. I want, if possible, to trace him step by step. If I can, I shall certainly discover, as I believe that he will, some account of the shape of Barigues."

"Good. I'll go with you, Oscar; we'll hunt the actual rascal together until we have proof, one way or the other, whether he is or is not identical with the presumptive rascal."

"You're generous, as always, Archer, and I appreciate your generosity. But I won't permit you to do my work. Christina, who ought to be at Maunheim this winter, wishes to see you very much. I shrewdly suspect that she—no, I won't say it."

"Please don't. I respect your delicacy. I should be very glad to see her; and yet it's embarrassing. Why isn't she a mathematician, and homely, and fifty years of age? She would be, if she had the least idea of prudence. But it is just like her to be pretty and sweet and affectionate and ingenuous; and then, to cap the climax of her folly, to be eighteen years old. It's positively ridiculous. I won't see her."

"You don't mean that, Archer. You won't, after siding her thus far, desert her, and without any reason."

"Heaven knows I don't wish to be unkind to her! But it may be unkind to visit her. We're called brave because we're not afraid of men. That's no bravery. Your only hero is he who has no fear of women. I'm no hero. I'm afraid of Christina."

"I understand, Archer. You're afraid of yourself, but through your imagination. It is imagination, as you have heard, that makes cowards of us all. Brought face to face with yourself, you'll be intrepid enough."

"I hope so. It would be shabby to stay away from the poor girl. It's not her vice that she's magnetic. But you'll let me know, Oscar, if I can render any assistance."

"Most certainly. I shall start to-morrow for Cracow, and shall then go wherever my clue leads. I may be months in my search; I may be but a few weeks. You may remember that I have said that, as Europe had been the chief field of Barigues' operations, the best investigations could be made here. I have so long been tracing him up in fancy, that I shall, I am sure, feel quite at home in the business. The work will appear familiar."

"You were born, my dear fellow, to be a detective. It is clearly your vocation. You decline to accept any help from me, lest you should have to share your laurels."

"I abhor detectives, as you know, though they have their uses. I, at least, am not mercenary in my aims."

"You're a paladin of amateur detectives. Your sole object is to rescue a distressed damsel. No; not your sole object."

"I have an ulterior purpose, then?"

"Yes; to ruin an excellent bachelor."

"I wish, Archer, you might be so ruined. I may never marry myself; but celibacy is a comfortless sort of state at the very best."

"I see. Your doom is sealed. It is an illustration of the old fable, of the fox who had lost his tail."

So they rambled and talked, seriously and jealously by turns. They had a charming stroll; dined at the Cafe Holder; attended the Francais in the evening to see Croizette, and went to bed at midnight in the Splendide, to enjoy the sweet sleep that comes from active exercise and perfect digestion.

The next morning Goodwin was off for Poland, having agreed to keep Archer informed, in a general way, of his progress. He would not write any particulars—attended the Francais in the evening to see Croizette, and went to bed at midnight in the Splendide, to enjoy the sweet sleep that comes from active exercise and perfect digestion.

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he levied blackmail on two ecclesiastics and several rich widows, and at Monaco engaged in a sabre duel with a Spaniard, a cavalry officer, whom he had cheated at cards, and received the bad wound already mentioned.

In two of the blackmailing cases he had extorted money by assuming to have documentary evidence, which he had not. He pretended to have a letter showing an intrigue on the part of a priest and to hold compromising correspondence written by a widow of most pious assumptions. Having learned, by dishonest diligence and prying ways, as well as by a strange talent for discovering evil in human nature, that those persons had been guilty, he gained access to them, and charged the guilt upon them so audaciously and unexpectedly that they confessed.

Karryminski had stained himself with nearly every kind of villainy, and had a genius for its perpetration. He was also a professional, having a constant eye to evil-doing for mercenary ends. Easy, winning, endowed with a certain power of fascination, he exercised an extraordinary influence, and totally propped most persons with whom he came into contact. Men and women of marked individuality, like Goodwin, Archer and Margaret Royden, he often affected unfavorably. He could feel, if they could not see, his moral disorders, and none of his artifices or accomplishments could delude them. But marked individuality is so very rare that it may be said to be entirely exceptional as respects mankind in general.

The adventurer had repeatedly been arrested, but had always managed to slip through the meshes of the law. His rascalties were as a rule unknown until after he had quitted the cities or countries where he had practiced them. He had great skill in disguises, and his culture and knowledge of the world rendered him a most formidable foe of society. He had become known to the police of all Europe, and through the police records Goodwin had been enabled to gather his information. He had operated extensively in Paris and in London under many aliases and circumstances; had disappeared from Europe three or four years before Goodwin had begun his search, and had not been definitely heard of since. It had been surmised that he had gone to the East, and, nearly two years later, he had been suspected of taking refuge in the United States.

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## AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

A SERIES PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Presenting the Instruction Contained in Lectures from the Chair of Agriculture, State University.

THIRD PAPER—THE COMPOUNDS OF ELEMENTS THAT CONSTITUTE THE BASIS OF PLANTS.

Chemical attraction or affinity is the force with which two or more different elements or bodies combine to form a new compound. This secondary compound may have some general resemblance to one or more of its constituents, and again it may, and generally has, no resemblance to any of them. I have already pointed out the difference between a mixture and a chemical compound, and this distinction must always be borne in mind. In chemistry the terms atom and molecule are in general use to denote different conditions of matter.

An atom is the smallest portion of an element which can enter into a chemical combination. A molecule is the smallest quantity of matter which can exist in a free state, and may be the smallest portion of an element, or it may be the smallest portion of a compound. A molecule is a very small "quantity of matter" which consists of an aggregation of atoms, and hence it is divisible into its constituent elements. An atom is the smallest portion of an element; a molecule is the smallest portion of a compound. An atom is an indivisible whole; a molecule is a divisible whole, consisting of a collection of atoms.

Two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen combine to form one molecule of water. This molecule of water is the smallest portion of free water which can exist; and a portion of water is taken, and by chemical means decomposed into its constituent elements, hydrogen and oxygen. If two parts by measure of hydrogen and one part of oxygen are put in a glass vessel and an electric spark passed through them, there will be an explosion, and the combination will be in the place of the gases we will have a few drops of water. This is



Place of observation.	Height of bar.	Direction and force of wind.	State of sky.	Temperature.
Olympia.	30.37	N. Light.	08 Cloudy	Fair
Portland.	30.37	N. Light.	09 Cloudy	Fair
Roseburg.	30.37	N. Light.	09 Cloudy	Fair
Red Bluff.	30.37	N. Light.	09 Cloudy	Fair
Sacramento.	30.37	N. Light.	09 Cloudy	Fair
S. Francisco.	30.37	N. Light.	09 Cloudy	Fair
Yanilla.	30.37	N. Light.	09 Cloudy	Fair
Los Angeles.	30.37	N. Light.	09 Cloudy	Fair
San Diego.	30.37	N. Light.	09 Cloudy	Fair

Maximum temperature, 52; minimum, 35.  
River above lower mark, 15 ft. 5 in.

JAMES A. BRAWWICK,  
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

**Weather Probabilities.**  
WASHINGTON, January 27th.—Midnight.—Indications for Pacific coast regions: Partly cloudy weather, and light rains north of San Francisco.

**THE WEEKLY UNION.**

The WEEKLY UNION is issued this morning. It has no equal in this State or on the coast as a journal devoted to all the demands on a newspaper for the family and shop. It is issued in two parts—one on Wednesday and one on Saturday. This goes out to its readers ahead of all other weekly papers, and takes the news to the people earlier, fresher and oftener than is possible with its competitors. The WEEKLY UNION has departments specially edited, of variety, fullness and grace, as agricultural, market and stock reports, Eastern and home telegrams, home and foreign correspondence, serials, general miscellany, the household, puzzles' department, mining news, State and coast news, etc. In addition to the editorials, discussing all topics of public concern in a scholarly, able and unqualified manner for fairness and fearlessness, and also the regular department of reviews and notices of the new books and publications of the day. The WEEKLY UNION is mailed for \$2.50 per year to any address.

**THIS MORNING'S NEWS.**

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 113½ for 4s of 1897; 114½ for 4½; 101 for 3½; 100½ for 3s; 100½ for 2½; 100½ for 2s; 100½ for 1½; 100½ for 1s.

Silver in London, 52½; consols, 93 13-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, advanced, 105½; 4s, 105½; 4½, 117.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at 1½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 80½.

Mining stocks were generally steady in San Francisco yesterday morning, with a further slight improvement in the north end. The Consolidated, Comstock, Alta, Justice and Benton were a little off. Crown Point sold at \$1, against 75c a week ago. California dropped to 25c again, under the weight of pending 20c assessments.

The business failures throughout the country the past week number 135.  
J. A. Hedin fatally shot his wife at Capella, Ia., Thursday, and then killed himself.

A financial panic prevailed at Geneva, Switzerland. Since the last report, gold in the Bank of France has increased 111,325,000 francs, and silver \$5,675,000 francs.

A widespread and dangerous conspiracy has been discovered in Clare, Limerick and Cork counties, Ireland.

S. D. Babin, one of the oldest Old Fellows in California, was found dead in his chair at Marysville yesterday.

John V. O'Dea, aged 16, died in San Francisco yesterday from the effects of a fall from a horse.

Mrs. Seyville (Guiteau's sister) denies that her husband is about to apply for a divorce on the ground of insanity.

It is probable now that the House of Representatives will pass the bill dividing Dakota into two Territories.

The New York Legislature has adjourned until Monday without breaking the deadlock.

A dancing bear, exhibited by two Italians in Indiana, escaped from his keeper, and it is feared killed them both.

A furious wind-storm prevailed in New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont yesterday, causing great damage.

Fire at Lancaster, Pa., also near Yakima, W. T. The evidence in the Sprout murder case (Clare) at Oroville yesterday, and the arguments commenced.

Arthur L. Pierce, 22 years old, died suddenly at Potomac Thursday night.

Four thousand people witnessed the execution of John A. Morris at Shelby, N. C., yesterday, hanged for killing J. R. Rountree, both colored.

August Davis (colored) was hanged at New Orleans yesterday for an indecent assault upon a white woman.

The outrage of nickel mine in Mexico has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the great increase in the production of silver.

Rev. H. O. Hoffman, one of the most prominent Methodist ministers in the West, has been found guilty by a church court at Bloomington, Ill., of sedition and bastardy.

A man named Dickerson was found drowned near J. Weaver, W. T., yesterday.

A State Temperance Convention is in session at Des Moines, Ia.

The summer trotting meeting at Chicago will begin July 17th, and last a week.

At San Jose yesterday Rodolfo Buena was shot and killed by P. J. Williams.

George B. Lytle, with several aliases, the most expert stage robber in California, was captured in Santa Clara county yesterday, but escaped from the officer having him in charge on the way to the jail.

Notwithstanding the fact that much of the space upon the inside pages of today's Record-Union is taken up by the delinquent tax list, a quantity of matter that will interest and instruct will be found there.

**FOOLISH MORMONS.**

Judging from a dispatch yesterday morning, the Mormons entertain a very inadequate idea of the character of the contest between themselves and the United States. They are represented as proposing to "strike back" by "showing up the private records of some of the Congressmen." The dispatch states that "men if the question of polygamy is pushed." The dispatch states that "they have detectives working on the personal records of the members who are 'loudest against polygamy, and claim that they have become possessed of most damaging facts.' Damaging in what way, or to whom? These Mormons must be exceedingly foolish people if they imagine that it is of the least consequence what they may find out about the personal life of this or that Congressman. It is not individuals to whom they are opposed. It is the United States. They are arraigned as law-breakers, and even if they were able to show that every member of Congress was a person of low and dissolute habits, it would not make the slightest difference to the merits of this case. They are indicted as polygamists. Do they think, like Guiteau, that they can influence the jury to acquit them, by abusing the counsel for the prosecution? For that is all their latest strategy amounts to. The members of Congress are not on trial, but the Mormons are. The latter are called upon to purge themselves of polygamy, and they must do so otherwise than by "striking back." They are engaged in an unequal contest, and they must not make the mistake of supposing that they can always get the better of the United States by sheer impudence and effrontery. For this time they will find that even if certain Congressmen can be intimidated, the whole country cannot be, and that the whole country is determined upon having this evil of polygamy extirpated, even if it causes the death of the patient.

Give the little girl something pretty and nice, that she can keep a long time. Give the boy something he can eat quick or make a noise with.

**THE PENSION FRAUD.**

We are sorry to observe that some Union soldiers here and there think themselves under obligations to defend the Pension Arrars bill, and to accuse those who are resisting that measure of unfriendliness to the defenders of their country. Now this is a very foolish line for the genuine soldiers to take up, and it will be necessary for them to abandon it for reasons which we will proceed to state. In the first place it may be assumed legitimately that no Republican journals, at least, can be rightly suspected of a desire to do anything short of full justice to the soldiers and sailors who fought for the preservation of the Union. The Republican press and party has always and ever will hold these men in the highest honor, and their interests will never be forgotten. But in the present case there is no question of their interests. The question is of the maintenance of a law which has from the first been a mere instrumentality of fraud and deception; which has been the means of enabling thousands of impostors to palm themselves off as invalid soldiers; which was concocted by claim agents and other greedy persons, and which invites and facilitates fraud in so many ways as to render detection impossible.

The bill was passed by Congress under misapprehension, partly, and partly because members were too cowardly and demagogical to resist a measure which had been artfully devised to bear the outward appearance of a popular one. Each party was afraid of the other, and the result was that both voted for the bill. In the House it was not discussed at all. In the Senate what was said about it was absurdly devoid of the truth. For instance, Senator Ingalls, who has recently made such ridiculous statements concerning this measure, then informed the Senate that "up to the 1st of January, 1882, there were 16,455 invalids to whom the bill 'applied, and the amount required to pay their arrears would be \$9,529,775. In 'addition to the above, 5,145 'widows and 'dependents would be entitled to the benefits of the Act, requiring \$3,887,534, 'making a total of \$13,417,309 required 'to make the bill operative.' As two years had elapsed since this calculation was made, the Senator estimated that \$5,000,000 should be added to the amount stated above. This, then, was the belief under which the Senate passed the bill: that it would cost from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Now let us see what it has actually cost up to the present time.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his recent report stated that instead of \$18,000,000, which was Senator Ingalls' estimate, the Pension Arrars bill has already cost the country \$141,000,000, and when the appropriations for the current fiscal year are exhausted there will have been drawn from the Treasury no less than \$211,957,926; while it is declared by the Treasury office that \$235,000,000 more will be required for the arrears of pensions alone. Now it is not and cannot be pretended that these enormous sums are demanded for the payment and relief of bona fide soldiers and sailors and widows alone. In the case of pensions paid only on proof of the genuineness of the claim, all experience proves that the number of the claimants diminishes year by year. We are now seventeen years from the close of the war, and a very large percentage of those who fought in it are dead. The presumption is against the survival of the majority of those who were forty years old at that time; and it is well known that the Union armies held a very large percentage of men ranging between 35 and 40. There ought therefore to have been a large decline in the pension claims of late years. In fact, there was such a decline prior to the passage of this Act. But since its passage the claims have been continually increasing, and they have been so increasing because fraud has been employed.

The Pension Arrars bill is in fact, as the figures we have quoted above, the most stupendous job that has ever been foisted upon the country, nor can there be any doubt as to its true character. For example, the year before the bill was passed, viz., 1878, only \$27,137,019 was required for pensions, and the amount had been steadily decreasing for several years previously. But in 1879, under the stimulus of the Act, the demand rose to \$35,121,482; in 1880 to \$56,777,174; in 1881 to \$60,059,280; and the amount estimated for the present fiscal year is \$70,000,000. Now it is mere nonsense for anyone to pretend that this enormous growth of claims can be explained on legitimate grounds. Pensioners do not propagate their kind. Their natural tendency is to die out, not to multiply. But the truth is that the Pension Arrars bill was passed by the lobbying of Pension Agents, and that these men and their accomplices of various kinds have ever since been swindling the Government at an enormous rate. The swindle has now become so monstrous that Congress can no longer afford not to understand what is going forward, but even now, as shown by Senator Ingalls' speech the other day, there is so much demagogism abroad that Senators are afraid to offer vigorous resistance to the steal test their motives should be misunderstood. The thieves are thus falling back upon the real soldiers for protection, and it has become necessary to inform the latter of all the facts, that they may abstain from affording any assistance to these impudent robbers of the treasury. There is no question of the interests of the soldiers and sailors at issue. They will be protected as a matter of course. But they must not make the mistake of identifying their interests with those of the rapacious knaves who are plundering the treasury to the amount of hundreds of millions under cover of their names. On the contrary, they must repudiate these thieves promptly, and applaud those who are trying to bring them to justice and to stop their larcenous proceedings.

**THE RESIGNATION OF GAMBETTA.**

Gambetta has been defeated in his undertaking to secure Constitutional revision, and has consequently resigned, with all his colleagues. This is a serious blow to his ambition, and the more so because he has brought the reverse largely upon himself by his own oversteer and impatience of constitutional restraints. He has for a year past been chasing to get the *scrutin de liste* adopted, and chiefly for the reason that the Government could maintain and strengthen itself very prettily if it had that method of voting behind it. But he allowed the purpose to be seen too plainly, and people reasoned that here was a man who wished to restore the Napoleonic methods, and who perhaps harbored Napoleonic ambition also. Now it is not only in the nature of republics to be jealous of special genius, but such jealousy is justified; and the history of France abounds with other countries around with the most solemn warnings against man-worship. Gambetta, however, has not sought to allay suspicion, but on the contrary he has in his very latest act so comforted himself as to increase it. For in preparing his scheme of constitutional revision, he declared that the principle of the *scrutin de liste* had been in a special way endorsed by the constituencies, which had also demanded the revision of the Constitution. Now it is very certain that whatever the French voters may really think on these points, they have not yet expressed themselves in any way. The last political campaign was very short, and neither revision of the Constitution nor *scrutin de liste* were mentioned during it. In thus claiming popular endorsement for his programme, therefore, Mr. Gambetta has committed a mistake which his enemies doubtless call a deliberate attempt to mislead and deceive the Chamber.

Yet this was a very grave error for the Premier to commit, because it really gave his enemies the opportunity of putting him in the wrong and themselves in the right. They could say, with truth, that the people had not demanded the *scrutin de liste*, and challenge him to the proof. He could of course produce none, and then he would be chargeable with having simulated a popular demand in order to create an excuse for the furtherance of his own ambition. Perhaps Gambetta is the best man to govern France at present, but certainly he is not a self-contained, well-balanced man. He has inherited, with his southern blood, too much impulsiveness, and he is very prone to outstrip his opportunities, as he has done in the present instance. The rejection of his bill by the Chamber is undoubtedly equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in his ministry, and though he was not bound to resign because of this defeat, it is probably the most sensible thing he could do. For it is evident that for the moment at least his policy is discredited. His government has been beaten on a vital measure, and it is impossible to say that it represents anything any longer. It certainly did not stand for any pronounced public sentiment on the *scrutin de liste*, and it is now clear that it had only a minority on its side in the Chamber. Under such circumstances therefore resignation was the only course remaining.

Gambetta having resigned, however, will at once begin to regain his power, for his greatest strength has always been in opposition, and at this moment it is very doubtful whether it will be found possible to form a government without him. If it is possible the new Government will have a very troublesome time, and indeed it is clear that French politics must for a considerable period be embarrassed by this fall of the Gambetta ministry. But we think it is becoming more apparent to close observers that Gambetta has shown himself much less capable than he appeared when he was merely an active and aggressive "out." His ministerial course has not been distinguished by great sagacity. He has developed a personal ambition which has seemed to blind him to expediency, and we are of opinion that by making this too evident he has precipitated his fall. Gambetta, indeed, never could have been mistaken for a statesman of the first rank. At least he is only better than the frivolous or impractical men by whom he has been surrounded. He possesses a certain fire and force which has given him power over his followers, but at bottom his character is tainted with a gaudy and dramatic tendency which is largely mixed with the instincts of the demagogue. It is by no means clear that he would make a good permanent head for the republic, or that he could be trusted with power which he would not abuse.

**QUARANTINE AND PORT CHARGES IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

San Francisco is going from bad to worse in the policy she holds towards her maritime visitors. That port has earned and obtained the reputation of being the most extortionate on the face of the globe. Pilots, towage, dockage, wharfage, all the charges that can be clapped on incoming or outgoing vessels are there imposed on so unconscionable a scale that save for the name of the thing half the demands are as impudent and as dishonest as the "stand and deliver" of the highwayman. The charges for towage are nothing short of outrageous. They are made in the most shameless and rapacious way, without any regard to the cost of the services performed. And of late a new and most abominable impost has been added to all the rest in the shape of quarantine charges. They have a Quarantine Officer named Lawlor, but whose name should apparently have been "Lawless" and the enormous and insatiable greed of this fellow is only less amazing than the cowardice of consignees and ship-owners who submit to his extortion rather than lose time. We presume that the true secret of this complaisance on the part of the consignees is that they do not have to pay the money out of their own pockets, and so they find it comparatively easy to sacrifice the victims, who are out of hearing and sight, and cannot help themselves. The practice of this Quarantine officer, as certified to by a score of ship captains and consignees, is, to board incoming vessels with passengers, Chinese or otherwise, and then to force every passenger to be vaccinated, whether or not the ship has a clean bill of health, and whether or not the passengers have been vaccinated before commencing their voyage. The most outrageous illustration of this man's extortion and lawlessness occurred recently in the case of a ship which arrived from Hongkong with Chinese passengers. Every one of them had been carefully vaccinated at Hongkong, and by a thoroughly competent physician. The ship had a clean bill of health. There was no sickness of any kind on board. Yet Lawlor actually compelled the vessel to go into quarantine, and then charged every passenger a dollar for re-vaccination. This is robbery, and there is no other name for it, but if San Francisco cannot restrain her officials from such scandalous conduct, and if she cannot protect the shipping that comes to her from the extortion to which they are now subject, it will not be

long before the grass is found growing upon her wharves, and until her ships will be empty. Persistent and systematic plundering of one's customers never built up a business or a city, but San Francisco seems to think it possible to obtain the reputation of being the most extortionate and shameless port in the world, and yet to carry on a profitable commerce. A city which has already been doomed to the practical extinction of its wheat-shipping trade, by means of the completion of superior transportation agencies, certainly ought to evince more care for the retention of such maritime business as may be held notwithstanding the railroad, but she appears desirous of driving away all her customers, and no doubt that is a kind of enterprise very easily accomplished.

**ENGINEERING VIEWS ON THE EADS SHIP RAILWAY.**

Whether Congress would be justified in guaranteeing the bonds for the construction of the ship railway over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, projected by Captain Eads, is a question which admits of great latitude in discussion. It involves considerations of governmental policy, of national interests, of the facilitation of commerce, as well as that of the practicability of the enterprise. This latter consideration, however, is the one which requires to be dealt with first, since if it is answered in the negative all the others may be dismissed forthwith. Before therefore we attempt to determine whether Congress would or would not be justified in doing what is asked of it, we must endeavor to ascertain whether or not the scheme proposed is a practical or a visionary one. When it was first broached there can be no doubt that the prevailing opinion was against it. That, however, is a matter of no consequence, for the opinion of the moment in all such cases is really nothing more than the resentment which natural conservatism exhibits on being required to relinquish fixed beliefs and to acquire new ones. It is this tendency to resent new ideas which makes human progress so slow, yet which at the same time gives to human society its stability. In the practical working out of human civilization the friction which holds back is quite as indispensable as the momentum which impels. When therefore new discoveries are received with mistrust or ridicule, the fact, to the reflecting observer, conveys no reproach against the invention, but merely marks the unavoidable expression of men's indisposition to review their beliefs on cognate subjects.

And this is what happened in regard to Captain Eads and his ship railway. At first the idea of taking loaded ships out of the water, putting them on cars, and carrying them a hundred miles over a railway, was scoffed at as ridiculous, and this not only by the general public, who knew nothing about the matter except that it was new, but by engineers and ship-builders, and professional men who ought to have understood the project. Engineers, however, are subject to the conservative tendency already referred to, and their first impressions are not more trustworthy than those of other people. They declared the ship railway impracticable, we have the most ample evidence before us in the shape of a pamphlet containing a number of "letters from leading engineers and naval architects as to the practicability of constructing and operating a ship railway." Captain Eads has here been enabled to present such a mass of concurrent testimony in support of his scheme, from the very foremost engineers and naval architects in the world, as must put at rest the question of its feasibility, at once and for all time. It would, in fact, be impossible for any engineering plan to obtain more emphatic, authoritative and conclusive endorsements, than are here given to his ship railway.

The most important and elaborate examination of the scheme is given in a letter by Sir Edward J. Reed, K. C. B., formerly Chief Constructor of the British Navy, and beyond doubt the first authority in the world on questions of naval construction, and especially on questions of the strains which naval structures will bear. And Sir Edward Reed shows, in the most lucid manner, exactly why the ship railway will succeed, and exactly wherein all the objections raised to it have been unscientific and ignorant. But perhaps the most surprising thing to those unfamiliar with the progress of modern engineering will be the many proofs given in these letters of the wonderful advances made in that science during the present century. As to hydraulic docks capable of lifting ships weighing ten or twelve thousand tons clean out of the water in ten or fifteen minutes, they appear to be getting so common that nobody thinks anything more of them. It is also becoming common to make connections between canals or rivers on different levels by constructing whole stretches of canal—say two or three hundred feet long—so that they can be raised or lowered any distance with the water and the vessels in them, and this in two or three minutes. We hear of hydraulic rams each of which will lift a thousand tons fifty feet in ten minutes, and an engineer who knows all about them calmly remarks that all Captain Eads wants is a few of them at each end of his ship railway, to handle whatever vessels may come along.

And the enormous docks that are being built now are very startling. In Liverpool they have not long opened a new set of docks which were seven years in building, and cost \$25,000,000. There are two of them in either of which the Great Eastern could lie easily. As to all questions of lurch and power, our modern engineers laugh at such difficulties. They are prepared to handle an inflexible, weighing 14,000 tons, as easily as a yacht. They do not admit that bulk militates against a scheme. And they show (Sir Edward Reed especially) that all the fears of straining ships in transit are quite baseless, since it is impossible that a ship can on a railway be subjected to one-tenth part of the strains which she has to bear in a storm at sea. This is made very clear, and so in fact are all the points touched upon, and it is a positive pleasure to read these letters, because the men who wrote them understand themselves so completely, and are so clear-minded and sagacious in all their observations. After this it will be nonsense for anyone to object to the ship railway on the ground that it is impracticable. In the opinion of the greatest engineers living it is far more practicable than a canal, and in all respects preferable to the latter. Captain Eads has succeeded in getting a

verdict on this aspect of his case, and if he can convince Congress that the country has a direct interest in the construction of his railway there will remain no rational basis for opposition to his proposal.

**NOT A FIT APPOINTMENT.**

Jeremiah Donovan, who calls himself O'Donovan Rossa, has come forward recently as an applicant for a position in the New York Custom-house. A New York journal suggests that there might be "a certain degree of impropriety in taking 'into the service of the Government a man who for months past (according to 'his own account of himself) has been engaged in blowing up the ships and 'arsenals of a friendly power, or in 'inciting other people to blow them up.' Donovan, or Rossa as he calls himself, has declared that he was cognizant of the means taken to destroy the British ship-of-war *Dottrel*, and that he knew of the origin of the explosion on board H. M. S. *Triumph* on the Pacific coast. He has said that he was engaged in the manufacture and distribution of dynamite bombs and other infernal machines for the destruction, wholesale and retail, of the Saxons. It is possible no doubt that the man is a phenomenal liar, but since the British Admiralty are said to have reached the conclusion that the loss of the *Dottrel* was due to the explosion of an infernal machine, and since unquestionably similar attempts have been made elsewhere, it is also possible that he is as great a scoundrel as he represents himself to be. In either case he would be a very unfortunate selection for a place in the New York Custom-house, and inasmuch as he has frequently boasted that he was making from five to ten thousand dollars a year out of his diabolical contrivances, it is difficult to understand what he can want with an office. Such a man is a discredit to whatever country he affiliates with, in truth, and no Government can afford, if it values its own reputation, to have anything to do with his kind.

**THE SPUYTEN DUYVIL VERDICT.**

The Coroner's jury in the Spuyten Duyvil disaster have implicated a great many persons. The brakeman of the Chicago express; the engineer of the leading locomotive; the conductor of the same train; the engineer of the Tarrytown train; the Superintendent of the New York Central, and the officers and managers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; are declared guilty of "criminal carelessness and culpable negligence in the performance of 'their duties connected with said railroad.' This is what may be called a scattering verdict. It is so comprehensive that we are afraid it will produce no effect at all. The jury are no doubt right in affirming that there is no excuse for such a disaster as that of Spuyten Duyvil, however. For it is perfectly true that the occurrence of that accident showed not only the grossest carelessness on the part of subordinate employees (notably the brakeman and conductor of the Chicago express), but it also showed that the management of the road is behind the most careful and best tested preventive arrangements of scientific railroading. Had the block system been in use on the road, such an accident could not have occurred, and there can be no question that it is the duty of every manager to apply the block system wherever there exists a heavy traffic. In this case negligence of a very aggravated character was shown, and the accident not only need not, but ought not, to have been possible. There is therefore no palliation for it, but the Coroner's jury would probably have produced more practical effect had they not sought to hold all the officers of the company equally responsible.

**GUITEAU'S LAST "ADDRESS."**

We sincerely wish that the Eastern press had common sense enough to refrain from publishing the disgusting effusions which Guiteau is so fond of preparing, and the printing of which fills him with vaingloriousness and gratified vanity. It seems to us that the American people have some right, and that one of them is to be protected against this kind of outrage. The "addresses" which the miserable assassin prepares are detestable in all ways. They are silly, canting, impudent, absurd, offensive altogether. The reporters who accept them for publication, the editors who allow them to be printed, the press agents who send them over the wires, are each and all culpable. A decent regard for the memory of President Garfield ought to have made it impossible for the prisoner to gain the ear of the public in this way. In fact, he should not have been allowed to issue this last preposterous "appeal." After the close of his trial he ought to be confined strictly, and permitted no further communication with the outside world. It is really nothing less than outrageous that he should be given free opportunity to abuse the jury that convicted him, and to boast of the law's delays which threaten to keep him alive so unnecessarily and even scandalously. His keepers are responsible for his utterances now, and nothing justifies them in according him any further license. The whole country is sick to death of the wretch, and desires to hear no more of him until the time of his execution is announced. It is to be regretted that the Eastern press has not judgment enough to realize this, but that it must continue to nauseate the public with further emanations from the condemned cell.

**A GOOD SIGN.**

It is reported that the Imperial receipt recently made by the Emperor of Germany was not seen by the Crown Prince Frederic William until it had been published. It had before been rumored that there was an intention on the part of the Emperor and Bismarck in some way to commit the Crown Prince to an Absolutist policy. It has been well known for many years that he has never been in sympathy with the Emperor on that head, and that he admires the English monarchical system as the best model of that kind of Government extant. Of course it by no means follows that he would retain this theory after mounting the throne. All history shows that the policy of the Heir Apparent is naturally very different from that of the Reigning Sovereign. Nearly all heirs are liberal, while nearly all sovereigns are conservative. It is therefore quite possible that this may be the case with Frederic William, and yet the alleged exclusion of the Crown Prince from the Imperial councils may also be

interpreted as indicating a more serious distrust of his politics than could be justified if they were merely the loose-hanging theories of the heir. Yet if Bismarck and his master dare not trust the Crown Prince in a matter of this kind, the presumption is that when he comes to the throne the people of Germany will find him disposed to adopt a far more liberal and enlightened policy than he is at all likely to inherit.

**THE VULTURES' NEST IN THE WASATCH MOUNTAINS.**

Mormon Legislature—Introducing a Bill—Pretense of Patriotism—Legislation—Etc.

(Regular Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.)  
SALT LAKE, January 27, 1882.

The Mormon Legislature has now been under way for a couple of weeks, and up to the present writing only one bill of any importance has been passed, and that was simply to patch up the clumsy legislation relative to the liquor license question indulged in at the last session. Three-fourths of this Legislature is composed of men living in open polygamy.

A few days ago a reporter on one of the local papers wrote a burlesque of the legislative proceedings, and laid himself out to concoct some funny and unheard-of situations. It appeared very ludicrous upon the reader perused the bona fide report of the proceedings in the next column. The true account took the wind out of the burlesque, and truth was funnier than fiction. At the opening of the session a motion was made to adopt Jefferson's Manual as the rules of the House, when an old gray-headed member from San Pete county unfolded himself, and spoke a most able motion: "Brethren (the polys always call each other brethren), we have gone along for years without any rules, and it seems to me rather late in the day to spring rules on this honorable body. 'What are rules for anyway?' Only to hamper business and enable a lot of young men to spring a lot of objections on our deliberations. How does a man feel when he is making a speech, to have some fellow from Salt Lake county get up with a point of order? We have worked for years without rules and we can work for years more. What is this Jeffersonian anyhow? What has Jefferson, or any other man, got to do with a member, got to do with this honorable body? No man, or set of men, can cram rules down my throat."

At this bold speech several of the cow county members applauded vigorously. The motion to have rules passed by two majority, but came very near being killed by an amendment authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to draw up the rules and regulations governing the deliberations of the House.

**INTRODUCING A BILL.**

The regular Speaker of the House is a man of considerable ability and not at all green in legislative ways. A few days ago, however, he was obliged to go home on account of sickness in his family, and a chronic obstructor of business named Parr was elected Speaker pro tem. A bill was introduced to prevent stock and poultry from running at large, and it took the following course:

Member from Beaver—Mr. Speaker, I want to introduce a pound bill.

The Speaker—All right. If it's a good bill there won't be no objection. Pass it right up.

The bill was accordingly "passed right up," and the Speaker, putting on his spectacles, read it over very carefully, the reading occupying about ten minutes.

"All right," he said, finally. "I guess it's a good bill. Mr. Clerk, read it to the House."

The Clerk took the bill, but having some writing to do, merely remarked: "That'll be all right," and laid the bill down on the table, but within reach in case it was ever wanted.

The members went on writing for about fifteen minutes, when the author of the bill, getting impatient, called for it and the Clerk read it.

The bill provided that cattle, horses, goats and poultry should be impounded when caught running loose. After the reading the author did not know what motion to make, and so it was laid down again for a while, when some one rose up with:

"I move we suspend the rules and pass the bill." At this the man who had fought the introduction of rules, sprang up with:

"You've agreed to have rules, and now you've got to stick to 'em. I move we don't suspend a rule."

"Can't we suspend part of the rules?" queried another. "That is, just enough to let the bill pass, and let the rest stand in case we needed 'em."

At this there was not a smile anywhere, and a wrangle began as to what particular rules it was necessary to suspend in order to insure the passage of the bill. As the bill seemed to be in a fair way to pass, some one asked how a policeman or a sheriff could catch poultry, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee to see if such a law would hold water. The Chairman pronounced the benediction and the House adjourned.

**NO LOBBYISTS IN ZION.**

One peculiar feature of the legislative session is the absence of the lobbyist. The occupation of the "promoter" is gone, all the lobbying necessary being done by John Taylor and a few of his aids. The bills necessary for the welfare of Zion are framed months before the session meets and fully discussed in the Grand Council Chamber of the Mormon temple. They are then handed to some of the members, and slide through the Legislature like a greasy polygamist through the Endowment House. No man ever thinks of voting against a bill once introduced, for no bill is ever heard of which has not been first sanctioned by the church. If some member from the rural districts frames a bill he carries it to John Taylor, and if the latter does not approve, it is simply pitched into the stove and that is the end of it. He is practically the Governor of the Territory, yet the regular Governor has the veto power, and no bill can be carried without his signature. None of the Mormon members ever sell out or "fall down," and of this they frequently boast. The fact of the matter is their vaunted political morality arises more from the absence of temptation than the possession of any very stiff moral backbone. Most of them would sell their souls for four dollars.

**HACKNEYED HYPOCRISY.**

When the Legislature meets the United States flag is always hoisted over the building by orders from the Legislature in the shape of a resolution. The Chaplain prays for the President and all the United States Territorial officers with a fervor tribute to behold, and the amen comes out warm and strong from all over the house.

At the beginning of the present session half a dozen men took the oath of office, and swore with uplifted hands that they had never borne arms against the United States, who had fought out or Johnson's United States troops in 1872. Daniel Wells, the commander of the Nauvoo Legion, is a Senator, and took the oath without blinking. Some of the members are ex-members of the Danite Band, yet they all make a big outward show of allegiance to the Government, and help draw up touching resolutions of respect to the memory of Garfield, whose death was condoned by the Mormon ward-meetings as a direct dispensation from Heaven











### RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

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**OVERLAND TICKET OFFICE:**  
**OAKLAND FERRY, FOOT OF MARKET STREET**  
**Commencing Saturday, June 4, 1881.**

AS FOLLOWS:

**9:00** A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden.

**7:20** A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia, for San Francisco.

**10:00** A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted)—Steamer for San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.

**11:30** A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train for Woodland, Williams and WH

**11:30 A. M.**—(Daily)—San Francisco Passengers Connects at Galt with Passenger Train for Ions and at Lathrop with the S. P. Atlantic Express for Madera, Newhall (San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Yuma, Maricopa (Prescott), Tucson, Benson (Tombstone), Deming, N. M., (for A. T. & S. P. R. R.), and Rogers (El Paso), 1,286 miles from San Francisco. Connect also at Niles for San Jose.

**2:30 P. M.**—(Daily)—Oregon Express for Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Redding


**2:40** P. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train for Oclafax and way stations.  
**3:50** P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia.  
**4:45** P. M.—(Daily)—Local Train to Lathrop connecting with S. P. Emigrant Train for Denning.  
**6:15** P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train for Woodland and Knight Landing.  
**7:55** P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Atlantic Express for

Mountain (Austin), Fallside (Eureka),  
Ogden, Omaha and East.

A. N. TOWNE.....General Superintendent.  
T. H. GOODMAN.....Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent  
Jan-97

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**Sacramento & Placerville Railroad.**




On and After Wednesday, March 9 1881

Trains will run between Sacramento and Folsom,  
as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Folsom.....	8:30 A. M.
Leave Sacramento for Folsom.....	4:00 P. M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento.....	8:15 A. M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento.....	1:30 P. M.

mr2-tf J. B. WRIGHT, Supt.

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
quaintances, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushed, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity.


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